

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1884.

No. 33.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, June 6, 1884.

It is reported that ex-governor Morris will be appointed minister of the interior.

The Toronts beat the Montreal club for the lacrosse championship by three to one.

Premier Norquay has introduced a bill to provide for direct taxation if necessary.

The Manitoba legislature has refused the better terms offered by the federal government but negotiations will be re-opened in case the latter offers a modification of the proposal.

Dynamiters are still at work. They lately attempted to blow up the Nelson monument in London. Sixteen persons were injured. Great indignation is expressed at the United States for allowing the dynamiters to operate there.

The session of the United States republican presidential convention opened in Chicago on the 5th. Ex-senator Blaine and president Arthur were the strongest candidates. The balloting resulted on the 6th in Blaine being chosen as the republican candidate.

WINNIPEG, June 13, 1884.

Union depot at St. Paul burned. Tilden refused to be democratic candidate.

Logan nominated for republican vice-president.

Col. Middleton is appointed successor to Luard.

Big push Wilkinson is here, says he has no office.

Many changes of C.P.R. officials likely to take place soon.

Rev. Dr. Young, Winnipeg, died unexpectedly on Saturday.

Splendid rains throughout Manitoba. Crop prospects excellent.

Blake spoke at Newmarket yesterday to a large audience. He touched on nothing new.

British Columbia again complains that the Dominion government does not carry out terms.

D. H. McVicar, an Indian from Prince Albert, carried off the governor-general's medal at Manitoba university.

Smith, a Stratford lawyer, has been appointed judge for Manitoba. Strong feeling is expressed against the appointment.

Fire in Winnipeg destroyed half block near the police station, including Lacrosse hotel, Bowles' feed store, laundry, small grocery, stables and house. Loss \$35,000, insurance \$16,000.

Farmer's Union organized. Bailey employed as agent to form unions throughout the country. Union arranging with Howlands, of Toronto to handle grain and propose starting a weekly paper in Winnipeg.

BATTLEFORD, June 13, 1884.

Weather cool. Crops promise well but more rain needed. Judge Robeau and family are expected about the 25th inst.

Elaborate preparations are being made for games and sports on July 1st; about four hundred dollars will be offered in prizes.

Mr. John Craig, of Ingersoll, who arrived here on the 2nd inst. by Macdonald & Sully's stage from Swift Current, made the trip from Ontario to this place in one week, the fastest time on record.

A great many surveyors have arrived during the past fortnight and others are still coming. The greater part of the country along the Saskatchewan will be subdivided this summer. W. F. King, inspector of surveys, is at present stationed here.

A man named Richard Sharpe from Manitoba was brought into the police barracks insensible last week by Doupe's survey party, they having picked him up on the road. He died next day. Cause, probably sunstroke.

PRINCE ALBERT EAST, June 13, 1884.

Crops suffering from want of rain. Dr. Porter was married to Miss McPherson on Wednesday evening.

Capt. Moore went to Winnipeg on Wednesday last to meet his brother.

The North-West arrived from Grand Rapids on Wednesday and proceeded to Carlton, returned this morning going to Cumberland.

McKay's mill burned on Sunday morning, loss, \$21,000; flour gone up in price; McKay will rebuild, a bonus is being raised here and one is asked for from the government.

Many of our citizens are indignant because incorporation was withheld on a technicality. A deputation waited on governor Dewdney and was promised an amendment of ordinances to cover their case.

The Hudson Bay Co. have secured the contract for 200 sacks of flour, wanted by the Indian department at this place. Lacombe River, tenders for it at \$2.25 per sack.

## LOCAL.

H. SCHULTZ has rejoined the police.

A. D. OSBORNE, P.M., is in Winnipeg.

D. McLEOD left for Calgary on Tuesday.

T. SMITH left on an exploring trip yesterday.

Crops are looking lively since the rain of last week.

Quite a number of teams in town for lumber this week.

Mr. KETCHESON has left the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan.

W. FIELDS and T. LAUDER left for Calgary on Saturday last.

R. McKERNAN left for Calgary on Monday to bring in a threshing machine.

CRICKET match at Ft. Saskatchewan to-day. Ft. Saskatchewan against Edmonton.

DAN. NOYES brought down two more rafts for Hardisty & Fraser on Thursday last.

M. McCauley found two ripe strawberries on the race track one evening this week.

SEVERAL teams left on Monday for Calgary to bring in freight for St. Albert mission.

C. STEWART left for Calgary on Monday last, for an outfit of buggies for his livery stable.

W. BIRD arrived on Thursday with twenty cart loads of freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

J. NORRIS left on Tuesday with a train of carts for Calgary to bring in freight for his firm.

JOSEPH MACDONALD arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with a train of carts loaded with H. B. freight.

THE Brandon daily Sun has set, the weekly continues to shed light on the evil deeds of the Norquay government.

AVERAGE attendance at the public school for the month of May, between thirty-nine and forty. Attendance on Monday of this week, forty-seven.

INSPECTOR STEELE, who was expected to take charge of a police post to be established at Battle river, is now stationed in British Columbia with sixty men.

FRESH butter is plentiful and of excellent quality at present. The price has fallen to 40 cents a pound, but no doubt will be 50 cents as soon as cold weather comes.

POLICEMEN COULTS and HAWKINS form a detachment of the force at Ft. Saskatchewan stationed at Edmonton. They are quartered in one of the buildings of the H. B. fort.

THE roof of the H.B. mill caught fire on Saturday last from sparks. The barrels of water which are kept standing on the ridge of the roof were the salvation of the building.

A SURVEYOR named Kirk working on the 114th meridian, near Battle river, was lately stopped in his work by Indians. Matters were being amicably arranged at last accounts.

ANENT cut worms, the Montreal Witness says "wind a small strip of paper around the stalk of the plant, so that it will be about one inch below the surface of the soil and two inches above." Said to be a sure preventive.

H. S. YOUNG, of the H.B. Co., arrived from Lac la Biche on Monday. When Mr. Young left Lac la Biche a week ago the crops were further advanced than at Edmonton, when he arrived here. Some of the potatoes being four or five inches above ground.

H. FRASER has in his possession a beautiful specimen of rock from some place on the Athabasca trail. Its surface is covered with little squares of a greenish-yellow metallic tinge, and the broken surfaces show specks of the same color. Some people call it iron pyrites.

THE Prince Albert lacrosse club has been heard from in reference to the match which it was attempted to arrange for July 1st. They will not come any further than Battleford, so the match will not come off. One hundred dollars had been subscribed towards paying their expenses to Edmonton.

THE walls of the new Presbyterian church at Sturgeon river were raised on Saturday, two weeks ago and a meeting of the Sturgeon river literary society was held the same evening at the house of Mr. H. Long. There was a very large attendance, the whole settlement being present, besides numbers from a distance.

WM. McKAY returned to town from the repairing party on the telegraph yesterday. He reports the line badly burned; the party are thirty miles from here, working eastward; the growth of vegetation is very rapid; he having seen blue-joint grass which came up to his shoulder, he returns with supplies today.

AN excursion picnic took place on Wednesday to Mr. J. A. Petrie's farm, "Catterthun," in the lower settlement. Owing to the weather threatening rain the attendance was not large. No more than the usual number of picnic mishaps occurred, so that it may fairly be said to have been a success. A fine view of the river and town about four miles distant was obtained from the picnic ground.

C. W. SUTTER, of Sinclair & Co., who returned from a trip to Winnipeg recently, says that business is very dull both in Winnipeg and the surrounding country, as well as all along the railway line. Brandon is the most lively place in Manitoba, most of the incoming settlers going into the country tributary to it. Emerson is practically busted as also West Lynn. The business of the two places being now done at Gretna on the C.P.R. Southwestern.

ONE hundred and fifty copies of a Roman Catholic prayer book in the Cree language, were printed and bound at the Lac la Biche mission last winter, Bishop Farrow doing the greater part of the work himself. The printing and binding were both done in first class style. Most of the binding appliances were of home manufacture. Wool is imported by the mission authorities from eastern Canada and spun and woven by the inmates of the mission establishment.

EIGHTY miles of the telegraph line between Grizzly Bear coulee and the Bow river trail was burned this spring, forty miles westward from Grizzly Bear and forty miles eastward from the crossing of the Black mud. These fires were the cause of all the interruptions in communication this spring; had it not been for them the line would probably not have been down once. The danger from prairie fires is now over for a few months and the line is being thoroughly repaired as fast as possible.

J. VOTIER, a former resident of Ft. Saskatchewan, and partner of Mr. A. Lang of that place, is out as a candidate for the North-West council for Calgary district. If a level head, a quick wit, a ready tongue, good business ability, strict integrity, and large experience in the North-West are requisites of the position, Mr. Votier has them all. It is no disparagement to the other present or prospective candidates to say that Mr. Votier is as well qualified to fill the position of representative of the district as any of them at the North-West council or elsewhere, although his manner and method may not be as strictly conventional.

SWALLOWs are a nuisance around some of the buildings in Edmonton. They insist upon making their nests under the eaves of the houses, where they cause such a racket in the early morning as to prevent people from sleeping, and besides the nests breed vermin. However, the birds and their nests are a great source of amusement to the small boy. He attacks them with bow and arrow, sling and stone, club, and every other missile known to boys, furnishing himself with unflinching employment, filling bystanders and householders with anxiety and without discommoding the swallows in the least. In fact they seem rather to enjoy the attentions paid them. They twitter to each other and dart about as gaily as though no dire plots were made against their homes and lives, and all the hard words in an extensive vocabulary had not been fired at them. A long pole applied to knocking down the nests about fourteen times a day for three weeks at a stretch, is the only guaranteed cure for the pest.

W. LLOYD and J. Belden met with rather hard luck while on their way to the North Fork. Shortly after starting from Dan. Noyes' lumber camp, where they built their boat, in tracking around a large tree which projected from the edge of a cut bank far out into the river, Lloyd in the boat and Belden tracking, the boat was carried under the tree by the current and upset, and the whole cargo, except a side of bacon, which was fastened tightly under the seat, thrown out into deep water. As soon as the load was out the boat righted and came up and the two men got in and started down stream for camp using a shovel as a paddle. Three or four miles down they picked up a box with a few things in it, then a sack of flour, the grizzly, then Lloyd's bag of clothing and a bag of blankets. This was all that was found. The men who were building rafts at Noyes' saw nothing pass down. The articles lost include a rifle, shot gun, ammunition, two sacks of flour, a side of bacon, grub, and bag tools, carpenter's tools, a portion of the bedding and clothing and a \$4 watch belonging to Belden. The men will not give up their expedition. They are going to work for a short time on a bar below the lumber camp, and when the water goes down they will try it again.

A PERSON who was at the Sturgeon river mill recently desires attention called to the fact that some measures should be taken by the owners of this and other water mills in the country to prevent the destruction of fish in their wheels. It seems the fish in attempting to ascend the river, which they do in the spring for the purpose of spawning, are carried into the turbine wheel in great numbers and there cut to pieces. While our informant was there he saw a number of fish come out from the wheel lately killed, while along the river further down the remains of others could be seen for a great distance. A gate to cover the inlet of the flume would be all that would be necessary to prevent this destruction of valuable food, which is none too plentiful in this any more than in any other country.

W. G. IBBOTSON arrived from Calgary on Monday evening with M. McCauley's team and five passengers, C. W. Sutter and four H.B. employees bound for Peace river. Three of the latter are direct from the old country and the fourth, a clerk, has been a resident of Manitoba for the past six months. The roads were good on the trip in notwithstanding the heavy rains, being even dryer than on the outward trip. All streams still low except the Bow. While Mr. Ibbotson was at Calgary a train of seven cars loaded with men bound for the railway works west of the mountains passed through. Very few passengers got off at Calgary and there does not appear to be many settlers coming in. The general complaint is that business is dull. A murder took place while Mr. Ibbotson was at Calgary, and from the accounts current at the time it seemed to be of the nature of a case of self-defence. The murdered man was a notoriously bad character. The murderer was in Edmonton last fall in the employ of Ad McPherson. G. C. King & Co. and the H.B. Co. are erecting the best store buildings in Calgary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.**—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

## NOTICES.

**ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE.**—Making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, Chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters, or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this Act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Land Surveyor to mark any limit, boundary or angle at any township, section or other legal sub-division, lot or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of such court; such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **FRANK OLIVER**, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 14, 1884

#### INDIANS.

From all parts of the North-West, but especially from the southern and eastern portions, came rumors of dissatisfaction among the different Indian bands. With such a people and under such circumstances all that is required is the occasion and a leader to land the North-West in the middle of a first-class Indian war. The discontent is chiefly among the plain tribes of Crees, Stonies and Blackfeet, a majority of the Saskatchewan Crees having lived so long intimately connected with the whites as to feel the least possible inclination to go to war with them. But it is a fact that in case of a general outbreak, the greater part of the young men, that is the fighting men, would join the malcontents, while the remainder if inclined to fight the whites would be still less inclined to take any hostile action against their own kindred.

The cause of the discontent is no secret to any person living in the North-West. Promises made when the Indians were strong and the whites weak are not carried out now that the whites have become strong and the Indians weak. While the Indians in a general way have been well treated there has throughout been a failure on the part of the Canadian government through its representatives to recognize the sacredness of a promise to say nothing of a treaty stipulation. To lie is a sign of weakness and the Indian cannot believe that the power that has so often in the past resorted to the most petty subterfuges to escape the fulfilment of the most trifling promises, is any greater in strength than it is in truthfulness. The idea has been steadily gaining ground among them that all that is necessary is that they should make a united and determined stand to secure either the fulfilment of all promises or the return of their old sovereignty. It will be remembered that last summer after Big Bear had left Cypress and gone north to Pitt on the strength of most lavish promises the Battleford Herald announced gleefully that the dusky warrior had now found that he could not have everything his own way, that is, get what he had been promised, being overawed by the presence of twenty-five police. When Piapot was removed to Qu'Appelle, on the occasion of his making some complaint which was not granted, the Regina Leader called attention to the manner in which he was made to come to time, in other words, to forego his right to the fulfilment of a promise, by a little show of authority. As a result of the course pursued neither Big Bear nor Piapot have settled on their reserves and it is notorious that all winter they have been doing their best to incite an outbreak among other Indians. A few years ago the Indians respected the police and what few white men were in the country, now they may fear the police and whites but they do not respect them, and when an Indian loses his respect for any person he is very apt to choke down what fear may be possessing him for the purpose of expressing his contempt.

It is true that if there was an outbreak tomorrow it would not last long, it would be easily quelled, it would bring money into and advertise the country, and it would result in the complete subjugation if not destruction of the Indians, so that from one point of view it would be a benefit rather than otherwise. But that is not the point. Treaty money is not paid, implements, cattle and rations issued and the salaries of agents, assistant commissioners, and commissioners paid in order to breed war. If that were the end to be attained it could be reached by much shorter means. The whole and sole end and aim of the existence of the Indian department is to preserve peace with the Indians, and if it fails in this as it seems likely to, it has been a fraud, and the money spent by it has been thrown away. The old idea that the Indian was a naturally blood thirsty

animal, is played out. He desires war as little as any one. But it is a fact that he does not fear death as much as the people of most other races, and that rather than suffer injustice in silence he will take up arms, though knowing that his own destruction must be the result.

The experience of Canada in the past has proved clearly that Indians are not difficult to deal with. All that was ever necessary was to tell the truth, and do what was fair and right. This was all that was necessary with the Indians of the North-West, who were by no means as warlike as those of eastern Canada, and if trouble occurs it will only be on account of the departure of the government from the traditional Indian policy of Canada.

REPUBLICANS may generally be ungrateful but General Grant cannot say so of the United States. His claims on the national gratitude are chiefly that he with a force of over 100,000 men and with unlimited resources at his back, after suffering enormous losses, caused the surrender of an opposing force of 17,000 men, at the close of the late civil war in the States. As a reward for the valor and generalship so displayed he was elected for two terms to the highest office in the gift of the nation. On his retirement from that position he was placed in possession of an immense purse raised by private subscription amongst his admirers. His name, when attached to a gambling den on Wall street, was charm sufficient to induce suckers to bite at the rate millions, and when the concern collapsed in the natural course of events, and millions of dollars were lost by those who had trusted to his great name, for fear that he might suffer the poverty he had so brought upon others, congress steps in and grants him a pension of \$19,000 a year. Gratitude is one of the virtues but it does seem as though the "great American nation" was bubbling over with a slight superabundance of the article to this one time tanner and afterwards—bitcher. The eternal fitness of things as well as subsequent events, would seem to indicate that he should have taken up the tanning second instead of first.

THE tendency of nominating conventions in the United States of late years has been to choose the less instead of the more eligible candidates, the men who had no record and therefore no enemies rather than those who in making for themselves a record had unavoidably made enemies. The late republican presidential convention was an exception to this rule. Blaine, the nominee of the convention, is without doubt, one of the ablest men in the United States, and who, if elected, will fill the office with credit to himself and his country. It may be that the republicans did not depart from their former custom for any better reason than because necessity obliged them. Their hold upon the country is weakening, and in order to win in the coming battle for the presidency they knew that their best man with an united following would be needed. Therefore, instead of being led or driven by jealousy and inter party feeling a common danger has induced them to make common cause, and unite on Blaine of Maine. Maine is the state of Artemus Ward, Neal Dow, pine stumps and prohibition. Blaine is an ex-senator and was a member of Garfield's cabinet. He belongs to the conciliation, as opposed to the stalwart wing of the republican party; favors a high tariff, the exclusion of the Chinese and an active foreign policy.

THE following from a new London, England, Conservative paper called the People, in relation to the preliminary examination of Daly the dynamiter, which took place lately, has a direct bearing on the question of the treatment to which it is proper to subject a prisoner before conviction: "It goes against my grain, I must confess, to read of Daly having had handcuffs on during the last hearing of his case at the Liverpool police court. In the eye of the law this man is presumably innocent until proved guilty, and it hardly squares with the eternal fitness of things to have innocent people manacled in court. If there was any need to fear an attempted rescue, the plot might have been guarded against by some more effectual means than fastening the prisoner's hands together. There is a smell of prejudicing the event; such arbitrary proceedings which does not appeal to the British instinct for fair play."

JESHURAN, (Israel) waxed fat and kicked. Manitoba waxed lean, suffered, fumed, sputtered and finally—kicked. Not a very vigorous kick, probably, but still a kick—"a little one for a cent." The legislature has refused to accept the federal terms on the conditions offered. Circumstances alter cases. A year ago these terms, had they been made off hand by the federal government would have been accepted with shouts of thankfulness by Manitoba, and those who made and those who procured the offer would have been lauded as the most generous and most able statesmen. Who would have dreamed a year ago of the province being offered half a million subsidy and her swamp lands. Certainly not Mr. Norquay or his pals. They had had experience as to the difficulty of getting money out of the federal treasury. And who still less would have dreamed of the legislature refusing so munificent a gift (?) And yet both these wonders have come to pass in spite of the ablest efforts of Norquay and his coadjutors to prevent them. That these things have come to pass gives ground for the belief that in a few years more the people of Manitoba, through their properly elected representatives, will demand and obtain free trade, free railway competition, and free local self-government. These are what they are entitled to, these are what they require, and these are what they should strive for. They should ask nothing more and be satisfied with nothing less.

CONTRARY to custom the names of those who figured in the trial under the vagrant act last Monday are not published in the report. This is done, not out of any sympathy for the offenders or the offence committed by them, but that a false impression as to the enormity of their offence may not be created in other localities. It has been the custom from time immemorial at Edmonton for any person or persons so minded to get as drunk as the oft quoted boiled owl, whenever they thought fit or the opportunity offered, and cut such antics when in that hilarious condition as they might fancy, without regard to the comfort or pleasure of their neighbors. It would hardly be fair then because the three persons arrested happened to cut their capers in view of two policemen— which was the cause of their arrest—that they should be held up to the outside world as the only drunk and disorderly members of the community, when, in fact, they were merely conforming to a time honored custom.

POLICE! POLICE! POLICE!

Have examined our carts and found nothing but

FRESH STOCKS OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

Of the following kinds for

A. MACDONALD & CO.

Choice, Long Clear Bacon,  
Cut Loaf Sugar,  
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Pure Spices Direct from Ceylon,  
Steele & Price's Choice Essences,  
New Valencia Raisins, very choice,  
Finest Fresh Currants,  
Corned Beef, Brawn, Lunch Tongue,  
California Fruits,  
Green Peas, Corn and Tomatoes,  
Chebucto Lobsters,  
Fraser River Salmon,  
Oatmeal, Lard, etc.  
For the Codfish Aristocracy some very fine  
Boneless Codfish, suitable for picnic parties.  
Crosse & Blackwell's assorted Jams,  
No. 1 English, Kent pressed Hops,  
Brooms,  
Butter Bowls and Prints,  
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Pick Handles, Spades,

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GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HARDWARE

All to be sold at

CASH PRICES.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

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LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

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Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

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NEW STOCK.

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See Advertisement next Saturday.

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## HUDSON'S BAY.

The house of commons committee appointed to take evidence regarding Hudson's bay with a view to demonstrating its value as a route to the North-West has issued its report. The bay is situated between 51 and 63 degrees north latitude, and measures 1,500 miles from north to south by 600 from east to west. It drains a territory 3,000,000 square miles in extent. Its average depth is 70 fathoms, and there are no rocks or other impediments to navigation. The eastern shore is high and rocky, and the western low, with only one well sheltered, spacious and safe harbor, Churchill. The summer temperature of the water is 14 degrees higher than lake Superior, storms are rare, there are no icebergs, fogs are rare. James' bay, the southern prolongation of Hudson's bay, extends to within 251 miles of lake Superior. Its length is from north to south 300 miles and its breadth 150 miles. The east coast is woody and the west low and swampy. The country east of Hudson's bay is rich in iron ore and anthracite is also found there. Lignite is found in abundance on James' bay. Hudson's strait is 500 miles long by an average of 100 wide, but the eastern entrance is only 45 miles wide. The depth of water is 360 fathoms. The current runs 6 miles an hour, and the tide rises 30 to 40 feet. The coast is high and bold, especially on the north side. There are no reefs or dangerous islands. The impediments to navigation are caused by the Arctic ice coming down by Fox channel and seeking the ocean by the strait during the months of April, May, June and July. Ungava bay lies at the eastern end of Hudson's strait on its south side. The navigation of Hudson's bay has always been held to be remarkably safe. The duration of navigation is reckoned at from three to four months, while there is always uninterrupted navigation from two and a half to three months. For 53 years the average time of the breaking up of the ice in the river at York factory has been May 15th and the average date of the formation of the ice the 20th of November, while Montreal harbor opens on the 1st of May and closes on the 25th. One paragraph by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Royal, places the matter in a nutshell. He says: "To declare that it will be time enough to pay attention to the question of navigating Hudson's bay when the railways become insufficient to move the traffic of the North-West appears to us to be an erroneous view to take of the matter. What we have to do is to promote production by offering to it new and more favorable conditions."

Prof. Bell was the first witness examined. He knew the Hudson's bay and lake Winnipeg country thoroughly and thought there was no special engineering difficulty in constructing a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's bay by either side of lake Winnipeg. Rather favored the east side as there was a great deal of muskeg on the west side. Thought that it would be much more easy of construction than the C.P.R. east of Winnipeg. There is very little soil around Churchill. At York there is soil but the summer temperature is too low to produce crops. There is no port Nelson. Off the mouth of Nelson river is an open roadstead 30 or 40 miles from the shore and from this a shoaling channel might be followed up into Nelson river, to the head of tide water, where the depth is only ten feet on a bar. In the inland channel of the river the depth is twenty feet for 50 or 60 miles. The greatest depth of the tidal portion of the river at low tide, is two fathoms and upward. The river is nearly a mile wide at the head of tide water. Moose factory, on James' bay, has a fairly good harbor, but the ships anchor five or six miles from the post. There are numerous good harbors on the east coast of the bay. This coast is bold and rocky with deep water. It is possible that there is a channel south of Hudson's strait which would be free from Arctic ice, and would shorten the distance out of the bay but its existence has not been tested. Churchill is situated on the extreme western coast of the bay, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It is 2,325 miles from Liverpool, 114 miles nearer than New York. Hudson's strait is not so far north as to give a frozen sea generally and besides the rise and fall of the tide is so great as to probably prevent ice from forming. Icebergs are first formed as glaciers on land. There are none in Hudson's bay. The width of shore ice in the bay varies according to circumstances. Where the shore is steep and rocky very little forms and where the water is shallow and freshest a great width forms. The shore ice generally gathers in the centre of the bay. Steamers could force their way through such ice. No steamer has yet gone into the bay. The bay and straits would probably be open for navigation for four and a half months. Storms are not of frequent occurrence. The temperature of the water of the bay is much higher than that of the Atlantic in the same latitude, or than lake Superior. Along the east coast for 250 miles are inexhaustible quantities of a high grade of iron ore lying on top of the ground ready for shipment. The Albany river falling into James' bay is navigable for 250 miles from its mouth. The lignite on the Moose and Albany rivers is not so good as the Saskatchewan

coal. On the Moose river fine white and red pine is found, besides spruce, tamarac, and jack or banksian pine. These latter are also found on the upper waters of the Albany. From '74 to '79 were very favorable years in the Hudson's bay region. There is probably a large amount of good timber along the coast from Moose river to York factory. There are many thousands of square miles of agricultural lands on the Moose river.

Hon. W. J. Christie had been eight years on the coast of Hudson's bay, at York and Churchill. The ships generally arrived at York from the 7th to the 15th of August and left from the 9th to the 15th of September. The earliest arrival was a chartered vessel, the general Palmer, and the latest departure was the Westminster, a chartered vessel, on the 4th of October. Ice breaks in the Churchill river about the middle of June and at York about the middle of May. Ice forms at Churchill about the middle of October. Churchill, on the west coast, and Charlton island, in James bay are the only two good harbors.

Robert Crawford, who had lived at Ungava bay for two years says the coast ice there left about July 10th and began to form about November 1st. There are veins of iron in the rock at Ungava bay and hills of mica. Mr. Crawford had seen sheets of mica a foot square.

## THE THIRST DANCE.

O-pe-ta-quan, or the Pound's eldest daughter, was very sick last winter with lung complaint, and at one time was not expected to recover. Her father, in order that her life might be spared, vowed to make a dance in honor of the Thunder God or bird. This dance commenced Thursday evening of last week and was kept up till Saturday at sunset. Pound was director, his daughter took no active part in the ceremonies, not being strong enough yet. There were between sixty and seventy families present, some coming from Egg lake, Victoria, Bear hill and other points, also a number of the redoubtable Big Bear's men, in all about 42 tents. The dancers numbered twenty women and eight men, there were six drummers. Dancing was kept up Thursday and Friday night and day, unceasingly, without anything of note occurring. On Saturday Tongue master was hung up to the centre pole as also was Ta-koots of Pa-pas-ta-yo's band and succeeded in breaking loose. Tongue master also had two guns tied to his arms by cords through the skin and crossed on his back, with which he danced till he shook them loose. About six o'clock Saturday evening speeches were delivered by Waps-ta-quan, or Whitehead, Ma-me-na-wa-ta, Pa-pas-ta-yo, Pound, Shining Elbow, and others. The first mentioned said they were poor now, but the good spirit still remembered them and these dances were a good thing to bring them more directly under His notice. Shining Elbow wished the Indian agent to show his affection for them by giving them something to eat. Ma-me-na-wa-ta wished the white men to give money or provisions, so that the old and poor might have a feast after the dance was over. Pa-pas-ta-yo said the agent gave his land provisions to work on last week and he did not wish him to think they were using them up dancing. They were working and his band had nothing to do with the dance. He simply allowed it to be held on his reserve. He was doing all he could to preserve order and did not allow them to waste ammunition. He desired to inform the agent that he will not be troubled by a party seeking help as was the case last year. He sent his compliments to the agent and felt proud that he had succeeded so far in maintaining order. Pound delivered the valedictory address, saying that his dance would soon close, thanking all present for their attendance and attention and requested them to attend the dance to be given by his friend Shining Elbow in the same tent on the next day, (Sunday).

After the speeches were concluded, Pa-pas-tis, of Big Bear's band, attended by twelve warriors, clad for the most part in nature's vestments, fantastically ornamented with paint and feathers, marched to the tent to the music of drums, sleigh bells, and firearms. They formed a circle around the pole, and began a war dance, which resembles the famed Red river jig, except the noise. A more perfect representation of pandemonium cannot be imagined; the leader going around shooting off his rifle and the rest dropping down one by one at each shot, representing the men he had killed in battle. Each of the twelve apostles told of his valiant deeds, amid loud cries of approval from the onlookers. One old buck had his daughter brought out, and she danced on his blanket in his honor. Numerous presents were thrown into the ring, which were distributed by Pound. Pa-pas-tis told his squaw to bring in a horse, which he presented to the noble lady, Big Mary Ann. He gave an account of his brave actions, the principal being the killing of seven Blackfeet in one battle a few years ago. Others of the braves made speeches of similar import. During the recital of these brave deeds, howls and moans might be heard from the old women, who had lost their relatives in

battle and to whom these old tales brought sad memories. After the war party left interest in the dance flagged and at sunset it wound up, the performers thoroughly tired but well satisfied with themselves.

The horse is generally given to the brave whose exploits meet with the warmest approval from the crowd, but sometimes is given to whom the donor chooses.

Shining Elbow's dance was started Sunday morning. It attracted large crowds from the town and in a financial point of view was an entire success.

## JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

## NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

X'MAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

## BROWN & CURRY.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Begin to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

## PROFESSIONAL.

**D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon.** Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

**D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon.** Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. WILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland.** Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

**GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.** Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES—**Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

**STUART D. MULKISS, Notary Public and Conveyancer.** Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

**J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers,** Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.** M. McCauley.

**J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor.** Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.**

**ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of** all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper work. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

**ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths.** Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer.** The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

**X. ST. JEAN Cabinet Maker and dealer in** all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery he is prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

**BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors.** Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

**JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor.** Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

**STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery.** Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

**JANER HOUSE, north side of Main street.** The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

**CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.** Dunn & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic liquors. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

**EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of** entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room and stabling attached. DONALD HOUSE proprietor.



## LOCAL.

CAPT. SMITH is building a flat boat with which to convey himself, his family and effects to Prince Albert. The timber for the new Prince Albert mill is to go down with the flat-boat. The total length of the boat, which will be in two pieces, is 100 feet by 30 feet in breadth.

THE Victoria, B.C. Colonist, of May 14th, contains an obituary notice of Mr. A. C. Anderson, brother of Mr. W. Anderson, Indian agent, of this place, who died on May 9th, in the 71st year of his age. The Colonist says that the deceased gentleman was born in Calcutta, and entered the H.B.Co. service early in life. Fifty years ago, while in the service, he crossed the continent from York factory to Fort Simpson, by the Yellowhead pass. In 1858 he retired from the company and became the first collector of customs of British Columbia and postmaster of Victoria. He was afterwards appointed a commissioner for the settlement of the Indian land question and at the time of his death was fishery commissioner for the province. The immediate cause of death was a throat trouble from a night of exposure on a bar in Fraser river, while selecting a site for a salmon hatchery. The Colonist says: "Mr. Anderson was no ordinary man. He was a deep and clear thinker, a great logician, a profound scholar, and a writer of some of the best descriptive pamphlets and essays on the province that have appeared. Had he remained in England he would have risen to eminence among the learned men of the age."

M. McLeod and H. Fraser returned from Athabasca landing on Sunday last, the former from taking out Rev. Mr. Young and party and the latter with a load of fur for Sinclair & Co. Mr. McLeod gives the landing road a bad name. By actual count there are fifty running streams to be crossed on it. For the fifty miles at the landing end, the country is burned. All the bridges on the creeks being burned off and much burned timber having fallen across the trail. The fire was burning until the rain of last week put it out. It was only with great difficulty that the H.B. buildings at the landing were saved by Mr. Gullion who is employed there building boats. For twenty miles along the Tow-ti-now creek the timber was solid large spruce, some of the trees being four feet in diameter. This is all ruined now. This was the best timber along the trail, the rest being spruce, tamarack, jack pine and poplar mixed. The country is mostly wooded north of the Sturgeon, with rolling surface and sandy soil. The road generally is bad, caused by roots, stones, sliding hills and numerous creeks, not to mention sloughs. All streams were fordable during the trip. The Slave lake boats had not arrived when the missionary party got to the landing. Ogilvie's survey party was met sixty-five miles from Edmonton. They were taking the odometer measurement of the road and had made it 60 miles to Stoney creek, 52½ to the Twin lakes, 42½ to Vermilion and 25 miles to the Sturgeon. The total distance would probably be about 100 miles.

THE summary trial under the vagrant act of three dynamiters, accused of making a disturbance on Main street on Tuesday of last week took place in the H.B. fort on Monday before Inspector Griesbach and Jas. McDougall, J.P.s. Policeman Coutts was the principal evidence against two of the prisoners and testified to their being drunk and making a disturbance on the occasion charged. Several other witnesses were examined on the first case without throwing any considerable light on the subject. No. 1 made no defence. Justice Griesbach said that himself and his brother magistrate had come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of the charge laid against him. As this was the first trial in this place under the vagrant act the justices felt disposed to deal leniently, they had therefore agreed to fine the prisoner \$5, or in default of payment, commit him to jail for fourteen days at hard labor. He paid. No. 2 made a gallant fight for his life. The evidence against him was that of policeman Coutts and was similar to that against prisoner No. 1. Prisoner showed by several witnesses that he was not drunk very shortly before the hour of the disturbance and alleged that the prosecuting witness was not in a condition at the time to know whether any man was drunk or sober. After the evidence was given Justice Griesbach said it was not necessary to recapitulate. The constable had sworn distinctly that the prisoner was drunk, while the prisoner's own witnesses would not swear positively that he was sober. From all the evidence there was no doubt that there was a disturbance on the street at the time mentioned, which constituted an offence under this act, and that the prisoner was concerned in it as much as the others. Great weight was necessarily attached to the evidence of a policeman in such cases as this was part of their business in the country. It was necessary that this should be the case in order to enforce the law and would be so in future. Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days in jail at hard labor. No. 3 charged with the same offence, pleaded guilty and was fined a similar amount. Court then adjourned until the arrival of the next party.

## THE SASKATCHEWAN.

S. D. MULLINS and W. Boswick returned from a trip to the Mountain fort on Tuesday. They went by land and returned by river, taking five days to go up and ten days to come down. The time coming down was occupied in exploring, without any valuable result, however. They met Lloyd and Belden on their way to the North fork, a few miles above Whitemud. J. Haney was working on the river, near his quartz claim, when they passed. The trip was undertaken on the strength of a remark made by Prof. Selwyn, when making a trip up the river years ago. On passing a certain spot he asked the guide, Abram Selvais, if he would know the place again if he saw it twenty years afterwards. This question was kept in remembrance and the explorers thought there might be something of value at the place to call the professor's special attention to it. They found evidences of there having been a volcanic eruption but it had not brought to light anything of special value. The following is a short account of the trip as furnished by Mr. Mullins: Left Edmonton May 23rd; arrived at the Rocky Mountain house on the fifth day; travelled over a very fertile section of country west of the Bow river trail, passing to the north of the old H.B. road. Crossed Blind Man and Medicine rivers, Horse creek and several smaller streams, which had all a good stage of water. The country is burned between the Three hills and Medicine river. Could not ford the Clearwater, so built a raft, floated down to the mouth and crossed the Saskatchewan to the Fort. Stopped there four days building a skiff and looking around; caught one ten pound speckled trout and several small ones in the Clearwater; saw but one Indian on the trip, at the fort; prospected for gold in the Clearwater, and found colors, but not in paying quantities; all the buildings destroyed, except the blacksmith shop and three bastions, by fire over a year ago. Left the fort in the skiff and rowed down stream to the North fork or Brazeau river, where they camped for the night; distance by river eighty miles. Passed the Baptiste river about forty-five miles from the fort; this river is about the size of the Battle river at the crossing of the Calgary trail. No timber of any account between the fort and the Baptiste river; from there to the North fork considerable timber of good quality showing along the banks, principally spruce, also large tracts of birch; the banks are high being mostly precipices of sand rock, which would make good building stone. The river runs in a northerly direction to this point and is very swift, there being a rapid at nearly every bend. About two miles above the North fork passed the Scotch Caps, which are pinnacles of sand rock with caps on them of the same material, standing on a cliff 200 feet above the river, and are about ten or twelve feet high. The North fork is about 220 yards wide in high water, with swift current; the point between the two rivers is low; the banks on both sides are covered with good sized timber, mostly poplar and spruce; saw tracks of a band of elk about ten in number. Laid over on Tuesday on account of rain, started on Wednesday and came down to the point where the river turns to the east, a distance of about seventy miles. From the North fork the river is more crooked but not so swift, nor with so many rapids. Passed a good sized creek coming in from the south. There are a good many islands and wide places in the river. The banks are well wooded in places. Laid up on Thursday with rain. Came to the upper end of Goose encampment, a distance of about fifty miles on Friday night. Passed a miner named Lachapelle at work opposite Haney's quartz claim at the H.B.Co. timber limit. Started at noon on Saturday and rowed down to the lumber shanties, about thirty miles distant. Saw Adams at work mining at the old government saw mill. Met Lloyd and Belden near the mill; passed the Big Arch coal seam. Goose encampment, is a wide portion of the river full of islands and is a great feeding ground for geese. Haney is mining at the lumber shanties on the opposite side of the river. The river is wide and crooked till the mill is reached; good timber, especially on the north side at Moore's limit. Camped above Big island on Sunday night, a distance of about forty miles. Left camp about ten o'clock Monday morning and got to Ross's landing at two in the afternoon; about twenty miles travelling. The river from the mill has fewer islands and a steadier current than above, passed only one rapid. The water was raising when they left the Mountain fort and had fallen two and a half feet when Edmonton was reached. The distance travelled by water is 300 miles. Took prospects all along the river from the Mountain fort, but found no pay dirt till the head of Goose encampment was reached. The coal which was used in the forge at the Mountain fort was taken from a seam about three miles down the river, which seam can only be worked in low water. More or less coal is visible all the way down the river, it increases in quantity from the head of Goose encampment till Big island is reached. Numerous indications of beaver were seen on the upper river, but very little game was seen on the trip.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 13th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	67	36
Sunday,	78	43
Monday,	74	52
Tuesday,	62	34
Wednesday,	71	44
Thursday,	67	44
Friday,	66	51

Barometer falling, 27.400.

## INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

## NOTICES.

ICE CREAM on hand every Saturday afternoon at Mrs. T. Henderson's, Main street, near Methodist church.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby warned not to give my wife, Nancy Macdonald credit on my account from this date, as I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her. W. MACDONALD.

BASE-BALL PRACTISE, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, on the race track in rear of the Methodist church. Members of the club are requested to attend. By order, JAS. ROSS, secretary.

FOR SALE.—A span of Canadian horses with harness, a yoke of large oxen, and one lumber wagon nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to W. CRICKSHANK Little Mountain, near J. Price's.

ABSENT.—X. St. Jean will be absent from his place of business for four or five weeks, during which time Mr. Quesnelle, who is in charge of the premises, will attend to the sale of furniture, etc. X. St. JEAN.

FOR SALE.—Four ponies (one a lady's pony), light wagon, set double harness, set single harness, side saddle and bridle, two carts, four sets cart harness. Terms cash. Apply to A. Anderson, at R. Logan's, St. Albert road.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The undersigned will be at the Hudson's Bay Co's. Fort for a few weeks only, for the purpose of taking Portraits, Groups, Buildings, views, etc., and will be happy to see all who call. CORNELIUS J. SOULE, Photographer. Edmonton, May 26th, 1884.

CHAMPION.—The French Canadian stalion, of St. Albert, will stand for mares from this date until the beginning of July, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert Mission on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday; at Edmonton on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms \$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 1st, 1884.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Miners and Explorers of minerals, in the City of Edmonton and district of Alberta, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated at Edmonton this Nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1884.—THOMAS SMITH, A. D. OSBORNE, JOHN CAMERON.—Witness, C. F. Strang.

FERRY NOTICE.—The ferries on the Saskatchewan at the H.B. Fort and at Hardisty & Fraser's mill are now in running order and prepared to carry passengers and teams at any moment between sunrise and sunset at regular rates, or after sunset and before sunrise at double rates. Tickets for sale at all the stores. Cash or tickets must be paid before crossing, as no credit will be given on any condition after this date. JOHN WALTER, Proprietor.

## THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY

(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

## CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. During Mr. Baird's absence Mr. J. L. C. Macdonald, B.A. will hold evening service at 7 o'clock. The Sabbath school will meet at 2.30 p.m. as usual.

## NOTICES.

POTATOES.—One hundred bushels of Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron potatoes for sale at ALLAN OMAN'S, South side.

NOTICE.—Important to Stock Raisers. A well bred bull, three years old, imported from Winnipeg, in good condition for service, at J. IRVINE'S, south side.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Persons hereafter removing fences and trespassing on the hermitage property will be prosecuted according to law. W. NEWTON.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified to give no credit on my account to my wife Virginia Gagnon, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. ISAAC GAGNON.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as cabinet makers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm must settle with Xavier St. Jean, who will settle all accounts against the said firm, and continue the business himself. X. ST. JEAN, N. ST. JEAN. Edmonton, April 17th, 1884.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharpe's Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McInn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Frank Oliver and Alexander Dunlop, under the firm of "Oliver & Dunlop," at Edmonton in Alberta territory was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will henceforth be carried on alone by the said Frank Oliver, who is authorized to receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton, aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1884.—FRANK OLIVER, ALEXANDER DUNLOP, Witness, Geo. A. Watson.

NOTICE.—The thoroughbred trotting stallion W. H. BALDWIN will stand for mares this season (28th April to 28th June, health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday, Pagerie's half way house for noon, Tuesday, Palace hotel stables, Fort Saskatchewan, all day; Wednesday, Alex. Cameron's Sturgeon river, for noon, Kelly's, Cut-lark lake, over night; Thursday, St. Albert hotel, St. Albert, over night; Friday, Dan Noyes' for noon; Saturday, his own stable, Edmonton hotel. Terms for the season \$15 payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk. For pedigree see hand bills. DONALD ROSS proprietor.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—Leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$20; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.